CONDEMNING CANADA FOR ILLEGAL BLOCKADE/Passage

SUBJECT: A resolution condemning the Canadian Government for failing to accept responsibility for the illegal blockade of a U.S. vessel . . . S. Res. 109. Passage.

ACTION: RESOLUTION AGREED TO, 81-19

SYNOPSIS: As introduced and passed, S. Res. 109, a resolution condemning the Canadian Government for failing to accept responsibility for the illegal blockade of a U.S. vessel, expresses the sense of the Senate that the failure of the Government of Canada to protect U.S. citizens exercising their right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of Canada from illegal actions and harassment should be condemned and that the President should use all necessary and appropriate means to compel the Government of Canada to prevent any further illegal or harassing actions against the United States or its citizens or their interests. Suggested means that may be employed include that the United States: may provide protection to U.S. citizens passing through the territorial sea of Canada; may impose an embargo on select Canadian products; may bar Canadian vessels from U.S. waters except in emergency situations; may embargo fish or shellfish taken in sport fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, Canada; or may enforce United States law with respect to all vessels in waters of the Dixon entrance claimed by the United States, including the area in which jurisdiction is disputed.

Those favoring passage contended:

From 8:00am Saturday, July 19, until 9:00pm Monday, July 21, Canadian fishing vessels illegally prevented a United States passenger ship from leaving a British Columbia port. That illegal blockade trapped more than 300 United States citizens, mail sent through the United States Postal Service, and perishable foods bound for communities in Alaska. The vessel was on a route that is an official part of the U.S. Highway System that serves communities in Alaska to which there are no roads. The fishermen detained the ship because of a fishing dispute on the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada. Canada walked out of

(See other side) **YEAS (81)** NAYS (19) NOT VOTING (0) **Democrats** Republican Republicans **Democrats** Republicans **Democrats** (51 or 93%) (30 or 67%) (4 or 7%) (15 or 33%) (0)(0)Abraham Hutchinson Akaka Hollings Chafee Biden Allard Hutchison Baucus Inouye Gramm Bingaman Ashcroft Inhofe Johnson Breaux Boxer Kvl Jeffords McCain Bennett Bryan Kohl Dodd Bond Kempthorne Bumpers Levin Durbin Brownback Byrd Lieberman Graham Lott Cleland Burns Lugar Mikulski Kennedy Moseley-Braun Campbell Mack Conrad Kerrey Coats McConnell Daschle Murray Kerry Cochran Murkowski Reed Dorgan Landrieu Collins Nickles Feingold Reid Lautenberg Coverdell Roberts Robb Feinstein Leahy Rockefeller Moynihan Craig Roth Ford D'Amato Santorum Glenn Torricelli Sarbanes DeWine Sessions Harkin Wyden Wellstone Domenici Shelby EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE: Enzi Smith, Bob Faircloth Smith, Gordon 1—Official Business Frist Snowe 2—Necessarily Absent Gorton Specter 3—Illness Grams Stevens 4—Other Grassley Thomas Gregg Thompson SYMBOLS: Hagel Thurmond AY—Announced Yea Hatch Warner AN-Announced Nav Helms PY-Paired Yea PN-Paired Nay

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negotiations to resolve the dispute right before the Canadian national election of June, 1997, and has refused to resume negotiations. On July 20, a Canadian court correctly ruled that the blockade was illegal, but the Canadian Government did nothing to end it. In fact, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries said that he not only would not recommend that the law be enforced, he would not even ask the fishermen to desist from their act of holding an American passenger ship hostage because of the dispute. The blockade only ended when the fishermen voluntarily agreed to let the vessel leave port. We fully understand how volatile fishing issues can be, but both the action of those fishermen, and the inaction of the Canadian government, are inexcusable. The United States must not let this blockade go unanswered. We fully endorse taking the countermeasures recommended in this resolution until such time as Canada is willing to enforce international law and its own laws.

No arguments were expressed in opposition to passage.